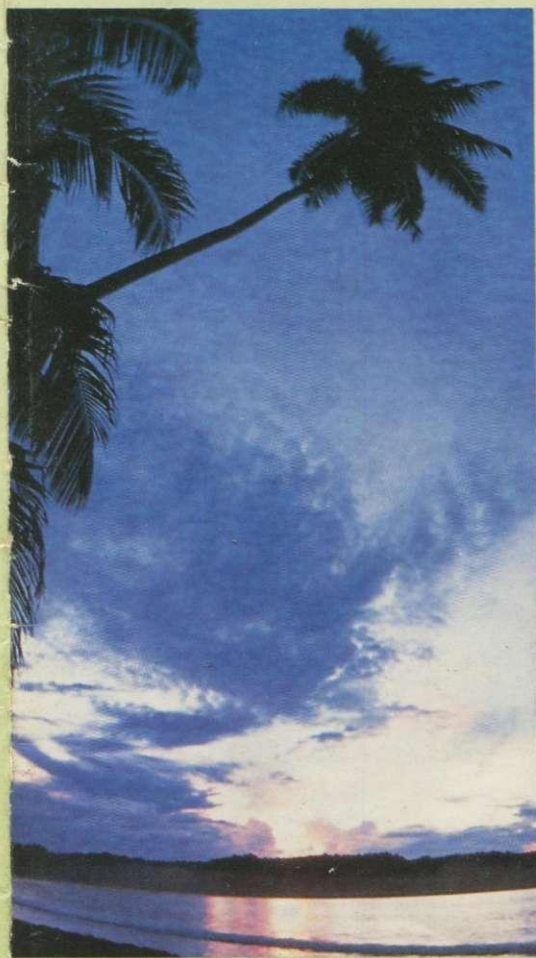


# INDONESIA

DESTINATION  
OF ENDLESS  
DIVERSITY



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**REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**  
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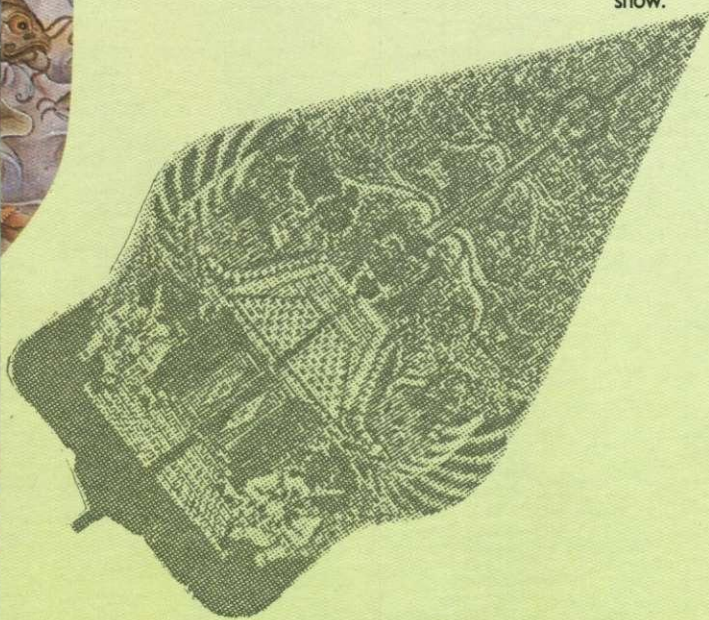
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# INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is the world's largest archipelago with 17,508 islands, and the fifth most populous country. It bridges two continents, Australia and Asia and straddles the Equator between the Pacific and Indian Oceans. Its strategic location has influenced cultural, economic and political life. It is a land of stupendous variety and contrast. Tropical rain forests filled with giant trees, birds of Paradise and unusual orchids flourish in the shadow of towering peaks capped with eternal snow.

Coral gardens, the likes of which are found in only a few other places in the world lie close at the foot of the fertility of this country's volcanic soil. This land is home to some 180 million people a nation composed of a multitude of ethnic groups yet one outlook in purpose. Before the Christian era, the first waves of migrants crossed the water that separate the Southeast Asian mainland from these islands which now make up the Republic of Indonesia. This was the land which merchants from Arabia and India found in the early centuries of the Christian era in their search for spices and fragrant woods. Then the Europeans came and established their influence over these islands. Out of the intercourse the present Indonesian nation was born. This composite tapestry of people, cultures, faiths and traditions is Indonesia.





## THE LAND

The Indonesia archipelago of 17,508 islands make up the largest archipelagic country in the world. It stretches along the equator over a distance of some 3,200 miles (5,120 km).

Indonesia is the most volcanic country on earth, with more than 4,400 volcanoes, most of which are either dormant or extinct. The highest mountains are Puncak Jaya in Irian Jaya (16,000 feet or 5,200 meters) and the volcano Kerinci in West Sumatra (12,461 feet or 3,950 meters). Its best known volcano is probably Krakatau, whose eruption in 1883 sent ashes, tremors and tidal waves around the globe.

Indonesia is a land of sundrenched plains and tall volcanoes, of green paddies and dark forests. Savannah-type vegetation exists on the eastern islands, where the climate is more arid.

## THE CLIMATE

Indonesia has a largely equatorial tropical climate tempered by trade winds. There are only two seasons - the dry season between April and October, and the rainy season from November to March. The rainfall varies from island to island and often from area to area within the island boundaries. An average of 330 centimeters or 130 inches is found on the island of Kalimantan and 100 centimeters or 40 inches in East Nusa Tenggara.

The average daily temperature in the lowlands is about 30 degrees Celsius, and is considerably lower in the mountains.

## FLORA AND FAUNA

Because of their shared location on the shallow Sunda Continental Shelf which in glacial times bridged the gap between the western Indonesia islands and the Asian mainland. The islands in the western part of the country have largely Asian type of fauna. Here large mammals such as tigers, leopards and rhinoceros are found.

In the eastern parts of the archipelago the Australian type of fauna

### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT YOUR TRAVEL AGENT OR THE FOLLOWING OFFICES Indonesia Tourist Promotion Offices Overseas.

#### Japan

Indonesia Tourist Promotion Office, Asia Trans CO, 2nd floor  
Sankaido Building 1-9-13 Akasaka Minato-ku Tokyo, Japan.  
Phone: 3585 3588, 3586 9736 ext 15-16, Telex: 2422390 ATRANS,  
Cable: ASTRAJUC, TOKYO, Fax: (03) 3582 1397

#### ASEAN and Hong Kong

Indonesia Tourist Promotion Office, 10, Collyer Quay, 15-17, Ocean  
Building, Singapore 0104. Phone: 534 2837. Telex: RS 35731  
Fax: 533 4287

#### Europe

Indonesia Tourist Promotion Office, Wiesentthurn Strasse,  
17 D 6000, Frankfurt am Main I-Germany.  
Phone: (069) 233 677. Telex: 418 9186. Cable: INOTUR  
Frankfurt am Main West Germany. Fax: (069) 230 840

#### North America

Indonesia Tourist Promotion Office, 3457 Wilshire, Boulevard, Los  
Angeles, CA 90010 U.S.A. Phone: (213) 387 2078  
Telex: 182192 INDOTOUR. Fax: (213) 380 4876

#### Australia

Public Relation Agency, Garuda Indonesia Office, 4 Bigh Street,  
P.O. Box 3836 Sydney 2000. Phone: 232 6044. Telex: 22576  
Fax: 233 2828

#### Indonesia Government Tourist Offices.

The Directorate General of Tourism (DGT) is located in Jakarta and  
administratively is under the Department of tourism, Post and  
Telecommunications which has offices in all the main tourist destina-  
tion areas. The Offices are known as KANWIL DEPPARPOSTEL or  
Regional Office of Tourism Post and Telecommunications. Each of  
the 27 provinces of Indonesia also has its own tourist office which  
can be identified by the abbreviation DIPARDA (provincial tourist  
service). All these offices can offer assistance and information on  
their areas.

#### Department of Tourism, Post and Telecommunications.

Jl. Kebon Sirih No. 36, Jakarta. Phone: (021) 372 305, 373 862,  
Telex: 451557 MPPTTEL IA. Fax: (021) 375 409

#### Directorate General of Tourism (DGT)

Jl. Kramat Raya No. 81, Jakarta, P.O. Box 409  
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INTOUR IA, Cable: INTO JKT. Fax: (021) 310 1146

#### SUMATRA

##### Aceh

Kanwil XVIII D.I. Aceh, Jl. Masjid Raya 6, Banda Aceh 23242.  
Phone: (0651) 22888. Fax: (0651) 31555  
Diparda D.I. Aceh, Jl. T. Nyak Arief No. 92, Banda Aceh.  
Phone: (0651) 22697, 23692.

##### North Sumatra

Kanwil Deparpostel II Sumatra Utara,  
Jl. Rillalah 22 Kampung Baru, Medan 20146.  
Phone: (061) 322838, 322792  
Diparda Sumatra Utara, Jl. Jend. A. Yani No. 107, Medan 20151.  
Phone: (061) 511 101

##### West Sumatra

Kanwil Deparpostel II Sumatra Barat,  
Jl. Khasbi Sulaiman-Padang Baru, Padang 25137.  
Phone: (0751) 55711, 55988, 55231. Fax: (0751) 55183  
Diparda Sumatra Barat,  
Jl. Jend. Sudirman 43, Phone: (0751) 34231, 34232

##### Riau

Kanwil XIX Deparpostel Riau,  
Jl. Merbau No. 16, Pekanbaru - Riau.  
Phone: (0761) 31452, 31455. Fax: (0761) 31452  
Diparda Tk. Riau, Jl. Gajah Mada No. 200, Pekanbaru - Riau 28116.  
Phone: (0751) 25301

##### South Sumatra

Kanwil Deparpostel III Sumatra Selatan & Jambi, Jl. Rajawali  
No. 22, Palembang 30112. Phone: (0711) 28548, 28559, 26661  
Fax: (0711) 311 544, Telex: 27111, 27438. PO. Box 364.  
Diparda Sumatra Selatan, Jl. Bey Salim 200, Palembang.  
Phone: (0711) 28305, 24981  
Diparda Jambi II, Basuki Rachmat No. 11 Phone: (0741) 25330  
Jambi

##### Lampung

Kanwil Deparpostel IV Lampung & Bengkulu, Jl. Kota Raja 12,  
TanjungKarang. Phone: (0271) 55208, 51900. Fax: (0271) 55208.  
Diparda Lampung, Jl. W.R. Supratman No. 39, Gunung Mas,  
Bandar Lampung. Phone: (0271) 42565, 61720

##### Bengkulu

Diparda Bengkulu, Jl. Pembangunan 14, Bengkulu.  
Phone: (0736) 31272.

##### JAVA

##### Jakarta

Kanwil Deparpostel V DKI Jakarta,  
Jl. K.H. Abdurrohm I. Kuningan Barat, Jakarta 12710.  
Phone: (021) 511 742/816, 510 968  
Diparda DKI Jakarta, K.H. Abdurrohm 2, Kuningan Barat,  
Jakarta 12710. Phone: (021) 510 738, 511 073, 511 369

##### West Java

Kanwil Deparpostel VI Jawa Barat, Jl. K.H. Pengulu Hasan Mustafa  
No. 22, Bandung 40124. Phone: (022) 72355  
Diparda Jawa Barat, Jl. Cipaganti 151 - 153, Bandung.  
Phone: (022) 81490

##### Central Java

Kanwil Deparpostel VII Jawa Tengah,  
Jl. K.H. A. Dahlan No. 2, Semarang. Phone: (024) 311 169, 285 720  
Diparda Tk. I Jawa Tengah,  
Jl. Imam Bonjol No. 209, Semarang. Phone: (024) 510 924

##### Yogyakarta

Kanwil Deparpostel VIII Yogyakarta,  
Jl. Adisucipto Km. 7.4, Yogyakarta 55282. PO. Box 003.  
Phone: (0274) 5150, 87899, 87794. Fax: (0274) 64402  
Diparda D.I. Yogyakarta, Jl. Maliboro 14, Yogyakarta 55213.  
Phone: (0274) 62811 ext. 218, 224

##### East Java

Kanwil IX Deparpostel Jawa Timur, Jl. A. Yani 242-244,  
Surabaya, 60235. Phone: (031) 815312. Fax: (031) 832 282  
Diparda Tk. I Jawa Timur, Jl. Darmokali No. 35, Surabaya 60241.  
Phone: (031) 575 448, 575 503-4. Fax: (031) 575 449

##### BALI & NUSA TENGGARA

##### Bali

Kanwil Deparpostel X Bali, Komplek Niti Mandala,  
Jl. Raya Puputan - Renon, Denpasar 80235.  
Phone: (0361) 25649, 33474, 33475  
Diparda Bali, Jl. S. Parman, Niti Mandala, Denpasar 80235.  
Phone: (0361) 22387, 26313

##### West Nusa Tenggara

Kanwil Deparpostel XX NTB,  
Jl. Indrakila No. 2.A, Pajang Timur - Mataram 83121.  
Phone: (0364) 22327, 22723. Fax: (0364) 27233  
Diparda Nusa Tenggara Barat, Jl. Langko 70, Ampenan 83114.  
Phone: (0364) 217130, 21866

##### East Nusa Tenggara

Kanwil Deparpostel XXI NTT & Timor - Timor,  
Jl. Soekarno No. 29, Kupang 85112.  
Phone: (0391) 21160, 21285, 21316  
Diparda Nusa Tenggara Timur,  
Jl. Jendral Basuki Rahmat I. Kupang 85117.  
Phone: (0391) 21540.

##### KALIMANTAN

##### East Kalimantan

Kanwil Deparpostel XIII Kalimantan Timur & Kalteng,  
Jl. Belis No. 227, Samarinda 75117.  
Phone: (0541) 32286, 32677, 22849. Fax: (0541) 32286  
Diparda Kalimantan Timur,  
Jl. Ade Irma Suryani No. 1, Samarinda.  
Phone: (0541) 21669. Fax: (0541) 22111.

##### Central Kalimantan

Diparda Kalimantan Tengah,  
Jl. Letjen S. Parman No. 21, Palangkaraya. Phone: (0514) 21416

##### South Kalimantan

Kanwil Deparpostel XII Kalimantan Selatan,  
Jl. Pangeran Samudra 92, Banjarmasin 70111.  
Phone: (0511) 68707, 68999, 68699  
Diparda Kalimantan Selatan, Jl. Mayjen D.I. Panjaitan 23, Banjarmasin.  
Phone: (0511) 2282.

##### West Kalimantan

Kanwil XIX Deparpostel Kalbar, Jl. Sultan Syahrir No. 17,  
Pontianak 78116. Phone: (0561) 29444, 31445  
Diparda Kalimantan Barat, Jl. Achmad Sood No. 25, Pontianak 78121.  
Phone: (0561) 36712

##### SULAWESI

##### North Sulawesi

Kanwil Deparpostel XV Sulawesi Utara & Tengah,  
Jl. Diponegoro 111, Manado 85112. Phone: (0341) 51723  
Diparda Sulawesi Utara, Komplek Perkantoran, Jl. 17 Agustus,  
Manado 95117. Phone: (0431) 64299

##### South Sulawesi

Kanwil Deparpostel XIV Sulawesi Selatan & Tenggara,  
Jl. Andri Pangarasan Peta Rani, Ujung Pandang 90222.  
Phone: (0411) 21142, 317 126, 316 738  
Diparda Sulawesi Selatan, Jl. Sultan Alauddin 105 & Ujung Pandang.  
Phone: (0411) 83897

##### Central Sulawesi

Diparda Sulawesi Tengah, Jl. Cik Ditiro 32, Palu.  
Phone: (0451) 217951

##### South East Sulawesi

Diparda Sulawesi Tenggara, Jl. Masjid Raya I, Kendari.  
Phone: (0401) 21764

##### MALUKU & IRIAN JAYA

##### Maluku

Kanwil Deparpostel XVI Maluku,  
Jl. Sultan Hasanuddin - Tantsi, Ambon 97128.  
Phone: (0911) 43762, 53062, 53524  
Fax: (0911) 53062  
Diparda Maluku, c/o Kantor Gubernur KDH Tk. I Maluku,  
Jl. Pattimura, PO. Box 113, Ambon 97124. Phone: (0911) 52471

##### Irian Jaya

Kanwil Deparpostel XVII Irian Jaya,  
Jl. Rany Abepura No. 17, PO. Box 481, Jayapura 99224.  
Phone: (0967) 22446, 22447, 22842  
Telex: 76103 (Post), PO. Box 999  
Diparda Irian Jaya, Jl. Soa Sio dok II Jayapura 99115, PO. Box 499.  
Phone: (0967) 2138. Ext. 263

##### Timor Timur

Diparda Timor Timur, Jl. Dr. Yose Carvalite.  
Phone: (0390) 21530  
Fax: (0390) 21558. Dili



dominates. In Sulawesi and the islands of Maluku the first pouched animals or marsupials appear. Lorries and cockatoos begin to replace



barbets, thrushes and other birds common in the islands of western Indonesia.

Less pronounced is the transition in the flora although the shift from the continental Asian type of vegetation to that of the Australian continent becomes more marked as one moved eastwards.

Indonesia's wealth in flora and fauna has since long attracted the interest of naturalists and conservationist. Today, much of this wealth is protected in the country's many nature reserves and national parks.

## MARINE LIFE

Lying in the center of the Indo-Pacific marine basin, the country boasts many beautiful sea gardens with an amazing variety of forms and colors. Corals growing on extensive reefs provide a haven and nourishment for whole communities of marine life.

Indonesia's coral reefs harbor a multitude of ornamental fish species. Combined with the extraordinary variety of the coral, they offer some of the most unforgettable experiences for snorkelers and scuba divers.

Marine tourism has made great strides in Indonesia in the past years, and professional dive centers with certified dive masters and guides are available at most major marine tourist resorts.

## GETTING AROUND

Air, sea, river and land transportation services provide access to virtually all but the most isolated places in Indonesia. Air transportation services, which are the most convenient means of travel, are available to all provincial and district capitals as well as to many remote areas. Garuda Indonesia is the national flag carrier. It serves international routes and major trunk routes in the domestic sector. Merpati, a subsidiary airline, has taken over many of the Garuda routes and today its network includes more than 125 destinations all over the archipelago. Other private carriers are Sempati which also operate border crossing services to Singapore and Malaysia, Bouraq Air Services and Mandala Airlines.

Train services are available throughout Java, in northern Sumatra around Medan, and in certain areas in West Sumatra, South Sumatra and Lampung. Several trains run between Jakarta and Surabaya. The most comfortable are the Bima trains and the Mutiara express trains, which also travel at night. The Bima trains pass through Yogyakarta and Surakarta, while the Mutiara takes the northern route through Semarang. The Parahyangan offers service six times a day between Jakarta and Bandung. Cheap but less comfortable trains link smaller towns throughout Java. A few trains are still run on cog railways in northern Central Java and in West Sumatra and can be booked for tourist groups.

Bus services are available, many of them air-conditioned and equipped with recline seats as well as TV sets with video programs. For greater personal comfort, cars can be hired from taxi or car renting companies. In towns and cities a wide variety of transport means is available, from metered taxis in the big cities to horsecar and pedicabs in the smaller cities and towns.

Sea transport has greatly improved in the past years with the acquisition by the state-owned shipping company PELNI of a number of modern passenger transport ships to serve all the main ports of Indonesia. Ferry services are available between Java and Sumatra, Java and Bali, Bali and Lombok as well as between Penang in Malaysia and Belawan in North Sumatra, and between many other islands in this archipelago.





There are also several small cruise ships offering a comfortable way to visit some of the more isolated islands of eastern Indonesia and to the west of Jakarta.

Indonesia also has one of the last sailing fleets in the world. The Bugis phinisi still ply trade between the islands and there are about 3,000 of these tall masted schooners still sailing from port to port throughout the archipelago.

## ARTS AND CRAFTS

Indonesia's rich cultural heritage has provided fertile ground for the growth of an equally rich tradition of arts and crafts. Indonesian art-forms known at present are mostly derived from folklore and religious ritual, but many have been developed in the royal and princely courts to extremely high degrees of refinement. The famous dance dramas and shadow plays of Java and Bali are based on the Ramayana and Mahabharata epics of Hindu mythology, although infused with a good measure of local tradition.

## CUISINE

There is great diversity in the Indonesia cuisine with flavors style of preparation and presentation differing from island to island and from region to region.

The staple is rice, except in some arid regions where corn or sago is eaten with a variety of side dishes. The two best known regional cuisines are those of Java and West Sumatra, the first being sweetish and spicy and the latter pepper hot. Standard dishes favored all over the country include nasi goreng, or fried rice and sate, skewered grilled meat with soy or peanut sauce.

Chinese restaurants abound in almost every town and city. Restaurants offering excellent European, Japanese, Korean or other food can easily be found in the big cities.

## TRAVEL FORMALITIES

All travellers to Indonesia must be in possession of passports valid for at least six months on arrival and have proof (tickets) of onward or return passage.

Visas are not required for nationals of Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Liechtenstein, Luxemburg, Malaysia, Malta, Morocco, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Saudi Arabia, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom (Great Britain), United States of America, United Arab Emirate, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

Entry and exit must be through certain specified gateways, the air and



sea ports of Jakarta, Bali, Medan, Manado, Biak, Ambon, Batam, the seaports of Surabaya and Semarang and airports of Pekanbaru, Pontianak and Kupang. For other ports of arrival and departure, visas are required. Maximum stay permitted is two months and is not extendable.

Visa free entry is also allowed for registered delegates attending a conference which has received official approval.

For those not belonging to the above categories, tourist visas can be obtained from any Indonesia Embassy or Consulate.

Holders of Certificate of Identity (CI) from Hongkong can obtain visas not exceeding 30 days, entry and exit must be in groups and travel and accommodation arranged by a tour operator.

For CI holders on business or of social cultural visits, individual applications can be made to the Directorate General of Immigration.

Port of embarkation must be Hongkong and entry through Soekarno-Hatta International Airport of Jakarta, Polonia (Medan) and Ngurah Rai (Bali)

Further information can be obtained from the visa issuing office in Hongkong for the above category.

Taiwan passport holders with code M are allowed visa free entry only through the airports of Jakarta, Medan and Bali. Annual multiple entry Special Passes are available on application for Singaporeans, only for visit to Batam island in Riau.

## CLOTHING

Light clothing is advisable due to the hot and humid climate. A jacket and tie are required for formal occasions. A clean and tidy appearance is expected and scanty clothing is considered improper.

Shorts are not permitted in mosques and ladies must have head covering. Very casual attire such as loose shorts and halter tops are not considered proper when worn outside the sports or beach areas.

The majority of Indonesian embrace the Moslem faith and are followers of its rulings. Daily life and traditions are largely based on the teaching of Islam and virtually all villages their own mosques. Points to keep in mind.

A mosque is a sacred house of prayer where sermons are given and

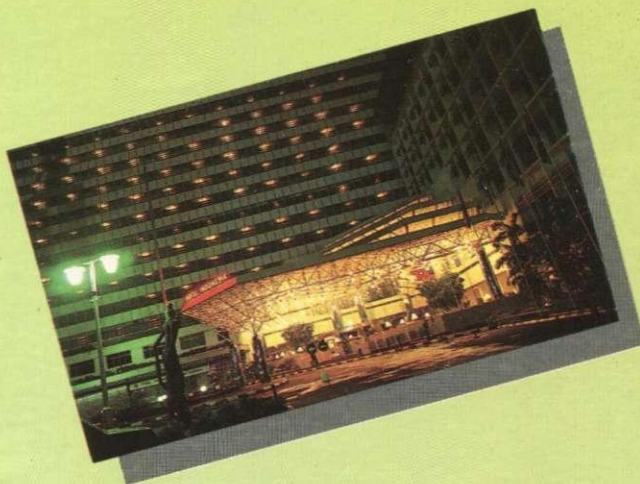
other activities related to the practice of the faith are held. There is no objection to non Moslems entering a mosque provided intentions are good and rules are observed. Taking off one's shoes or sandals when entering and observing cleanliness. Wearing clean and decent clothes.

## CUSTOMS

Customs allow on entry a maximum of two litres of alcoholic beverages, 200 cigarettes or 50 cigars or 100 grammes of tobacco and reasonable amount of perfume per adult.

Cars, photographic equipment, type writers are admitted provided they are taken out on departure. They must be declared to customs. Radio/radio cassette recorders, TV sets, pornographic material publications, and narcotics are not allowed.

There is no restriction on import or export of foreign currencies and travellers cheques, however, the import and export of Indonesian currency exceeding Rp. 50.000 is prohibited.





# Sumatra



**S**umatra, with a land surface of some 440,000 square kilometers is the second biggest island of Indonesia and fifth in the world.

The equator runs across the middle of this western - most of Indonesia's major islands. Tall volcanoes and massive forest clad mountain ranges are major features of the landscape, especially along the island's southern volcanic "spine". One of Indonesia's biggest reserves the Gunung Leuser National Park is found in northern Sumatra.

Remnants of ancient Hindu civilization scattered across the island testify to a history of early contact with foreign influences, although Islam is at present the predominant religion, Indonesia's oldest islamic kingdom was established in what is now the province of Aceh at the extreme north.

North Sumatra is a land of great mountains, waterfalls, a vast lake, a mixture of cultural groups and plantation of rubber, tobacco, palm-oil and coffee. The province's most interesting tourist destination is Lake Toba situated in the centre of the mountains.

The area of Tapanuli is the homeland of the Batak people and the cradle of Batak culture is Samosir Island on Toba Lake. Here the traditional houses are made of wood with high saddle-shaped roofs.

In a few areas such as the island of Nias ancient traditions are still honoured despite the advent of Islam and Christianity.

Medan, Sumatra's international gateway, is a bustling modern commercial and administrative centre.

Further more the south of Lake Toba is the land of Minangkabau, West Sumatra has a distinct culture and architecture which distinguishes it from the rest of the island. A land of scenic beauty with green lakes and blue mountains. West Sumatra's center of culture and tourism is Bukittinggi in the highlands, north of the provincial capital of Padang. Most prominent in the West Sumatra landscape are the horn-shaped roofs of the houses nestled in coconut groves.

Several other areas have been opened to tourists and close to Singapore are the islands of Batam and Bintan, both which are rapidly developing sea resorts. Part of the economic growth triangle with Singapore and Johor (Malaysia) tourist facilities are being developed with excellent golf courses and marinas.

Further south off the coast of south Sumatra are the islands of Bangka and Belitung which have some of the best beaches in Indonesia.

Lampung is easily accessible from Jakarta and it prides itself in having the first and only elephant camp, and is an alternative jumping off point to the Krakatau volcanic island between Sumatra and Java.



# Java

**T**he Island of Java with its population of about 95 million one of the most densely populated areas in Indonesia. It is also one of the richest. The country's center of industry, commerce and political life, it is also the most developed region of Indonesia. Modern industries, universities, hospitals and other public utilities are found throughout the island.

Transportation and good accommodation are no problem, and the number of truly first-rate hotel and shopping facilities continues to increase.

Java derives its extraordinary fertility from its volcanoes a chain of mountains stretches from west to east across the island's entire length. Not less than 27 of Java's 121 volcanoes are active. Fifteen of them are more than 3,000 meters tall. Their peaks, towering over plains, cities and villages make a sight which seldom fails to impress first-time visitors.

Java's cool highlands are dotted with holiday resorts of all sizes.

Jakarta, the nation's capital, is the melting pot of the country, attracting people of all ethnic groups, yet displaying the diversity of cultures in the extensive Mini Indonesia, a cultural park located in the south-eastern fringe of the city. From a big village, Jakarta is now a rapidly growing metropolis, and the main gateway to Indonesia.

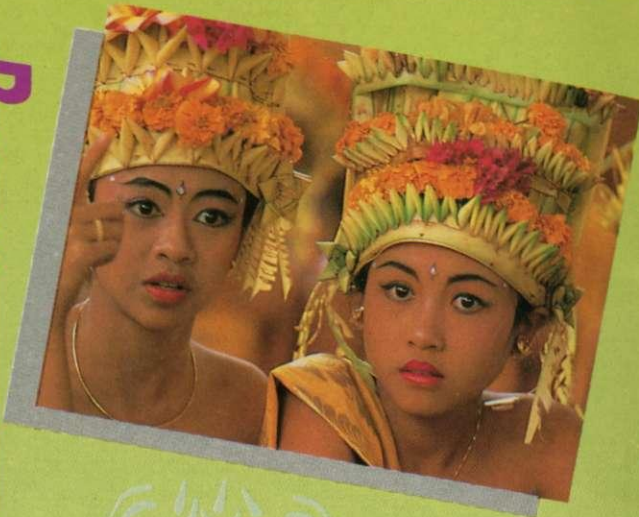
Java boasts a rich history. It was the site of some of the Indonesia archipelago's oldest and greatest kingdoms. The most famous of which was Majapahit, whose influence stretched far beyond Java. It had a Buddhist king in as early as 502 A.D. The superb Buddhist Borobudur sanctuary in Central Java was built in the ninth century by a king of the great Sailendra dynasty 300 years before Angkor Wat in what is now Kamphuchea and 200 years before the Notre Dame cathedral in Paris. Of much more lasting impact, however, was the influence of Hinduism. Traces of the old Hindu Javanese civilization which is a mixture of Indian and indigenous Javanese elements can still be found in many aspects of Javanese art, culture and traditions, although the majority of Javanese have long since adopted Islam as their religion.

Age-old traditions are still preserved in the courts of Surakarta (Central Java), Yogyakarta and Cirebon (West Java).

Festivals follow religious and royal traditions. Java is known for its variety of performing arts, staged in their full magnificence at the Prambanan and Pandaan amphi-theatres.



# Bali, West & East Nusa Tenggara



**T**he island of Bali, which European and American travellers "discovered" in as early as the 1930's hardly needs an introduction.

The heartland of Hindu Balinese religious and artistic life, it is Indonesia's foremost tourist destination. It has been variously described by artists and visitors as the 'Island of the Gods', the 'Paradise island', 'The Morning of the World' and many other things, depending on the personal impressions and inclinations of the observer. An undisputable fact, however, is that Bali has since the early decades exerted sufficiently attraction for many international artists, to spent much, if not all, of the rest of their lives on the island.

Bali for all the influx of tourists, has kept its cultural heritage, based on its Bali-Hindu religion and age-old traditions which are displayed with festivals, music and dances. The resort areas of Nusa Dua, Sanur and Kuta offer the best in accommodation and now there is an expansion to other areas such as Ubud in the highlands, Candi Dasa in the east and Lovina beach in the north.

Bali offers relaxation, yet its arts and crafts are stimulating to the spirit. Attractions have been expanded to offer adventure, diving, white-water rafting, trekking and much more.

For many decades, the island of Lombok just to the east of Bali has existed in the shadow of its famous neighbour. Its best feature, known to hikers and nature buffs, was perhaps the 3,726 meter tall Mount Rinjani with its magnificent panoramas.

Word of Lombok's attractions has spread and as the flow of visitors increases, investors are moving in to develop the western and southern beaches into resorts. Accessibility has also improved with more flights from Bali and daily ferry service by hydrofoil.

The majority of the population of Lombok the Sasak today embrace Islam as their formal religion. Proximity and more than 150 years of Balinese rule in the 18th and 19th centuries, however, have left a strong Balinese imprint on art and traditions. A strong Balinese temples and the restored remains of palaces and pleasure gardens abound.

For those interested in handicraft, Lombok is famous for its traditional textiles which are still produced in cottage industries in villages. Traditional textiles are also the pride of Sumbawa, the second island next to Lombok which makes up the province of West Nusa Tenggara. The island's three major indigenous population groups are the Sumbawane in the west, and the Bima and Dompu further east, each in the past was ruled by a raja. As in Lombok, Islam replaced the older Hindu religion in the 16th century AD although many of the old traditions remained.

An imposing landmark of Sumbawa is the 2,850 meter tall volcano Tambora whose eruption in 1815 killed as many as 92,000 people.

The port of Sape on the eastern tip of Sumbawa has become a departure point for boats leaving for Komodo island. There are also regular ferries



which make the round trip from Sape to Komodo and Labuanbajo and return.

The shift from an Asian to an Australian type of climate and landscape gets more emphasized as one travel eastward towards the islands of East Nusa Tenggara, where it is normally dry throughout much of the year. Rains usually fall between December and March, but are hard to predict. The province is thinly populated, with less than three million people inhabiting an area almost nine times that of Bali. More than half the population is



Roman Catholic, about 31 percent is Protestant and only a little less than 8 percent is Moslems.

East Nusa Tenggara is mainly known to the world for the Komodo "dragon", a prehistoric giant lizard which is found only on the island of Komodo and a few nearby islands which are now part of the Komodo National Park.

Less known is the rich and diverse cultural heritage of the various people of East Nusa Tenggara, although the women cloths of Sumba have long been prized by knowledgeable collectors.

Flores is gaining more attention for its underwater gardens, departing from Maumere. Nearby Sikka also has remnants of its Portuguese heritage. In the south of Flores, the three coloured crater lakes of Mt. Kelimutu are a scenic wonder.



## Sulawesi

**T**he province of South Sulawesi, whose mountainous hinterland is home to the Toraja, is one of Indonesia's fastest growing tourist destinations. Except in the north where it shares borders with Central Sulawesi, the province is enclosed on three sides by sea - Bone Bay to the east, the Java and Flores seas to the south and the Strait of Makassar to the west.

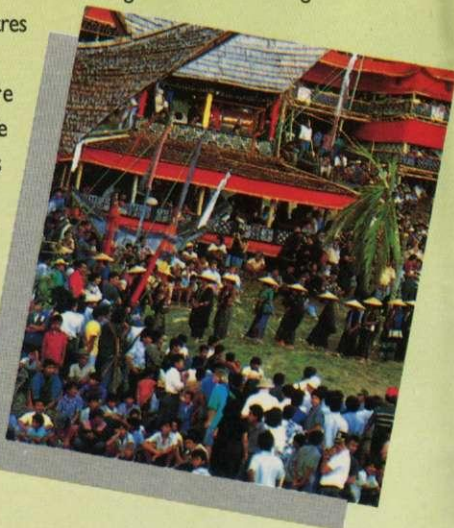
A chain of mountains runs through the entire middle of the southwestern arm of the island of Sulawesi, while the coasts are almost wholly occupied by marshes. The area has a wet tropical climate with temperatures ranging from 26 to 30 degrees Celsius. Average rainfall is 1,000 to 1,500 millimetres a year.

Ebony and orchids are among the more valuable assets of the region's flora and the fauna includes a numbers of rare endemic species, as the tapir and the anoa, in South Sulawesi.

Major population groups in South Sulawesi are the Makasarese, the Bugis, Toraja, Mandar, the Selayar and the Massenreng Pulu or Duri. The Makasarese and Bugis, especially are renowned throughout the Indonesia archipelago for their seafaring tradition. Their phinisi schooners still ply the Indonesian seas carrying timber and other merchandise from island to island, and make up one of the world's last operating sailing fleets.

The Toraja, who live in relative isolation in the mountainous hinterland, are known for their unique elaborate death feasts held to honor the dead, whose bodies are buried in cliffside graves.

The port of the Makassar which is now a part of the provincial capital of Ujung Pandang was once a major port of call for merchantmen from all over the world sailing to and from the Spice islands of eastern Indonesia. Ujung Pandang still boasts an old Dutch fort now turned into a museum and the remains of formerly powerful king-



doms in Gowa and Bone.

The province of North Sulawesi is best known for its coral reefs- rated to be among the best in the world. Especially renowned are the sea gardens around the island of Bunaken, Siladen and Manado Tua not far from the provincial capital of Manado.

North Sulawesi also boast a number of prehistoric sites set in a beautiful land as well as a vibrant outward-looking culture expressing itself mainly in music and dance.

For adventure travellers, Sulawesi offers several national parks, and wildlife sanctuaries like Tangkoko Batu Angus and Dumoga Bone in North Sulawesi, and in Central Sulawesi, the Lore National Park has several unusual megalithic statues.

Indonesia's northernmost gateway, the new Manado-Minahasa Tourist resort area under development on Tasik Ria beach will enhance the area's attractions and facilities.

## Kalimantan

**K**alimantan is the entire Indonesian part of the equatorial island of Borneo, the third largest island in the world and home to the Dayak people who live in the hinterland. The territory consists of four provinces, of which East Kalimantan is of the greatest economic and touristic interest.

East Kalimantan's forests, which occupy some 81 percent of the province's land surface, are not only a major storehouse of commercial timber, they are also home to a number of rare endemic plant and animal species, including the black orchid.

Timber and oil are the provinces main sources of revenue. The capital of the province is Samarinda but it is the oil city of Balikpapan which is the main gateway into the area. It also boasts some of the best hotels and restaurants in the whole of Kalimantan.

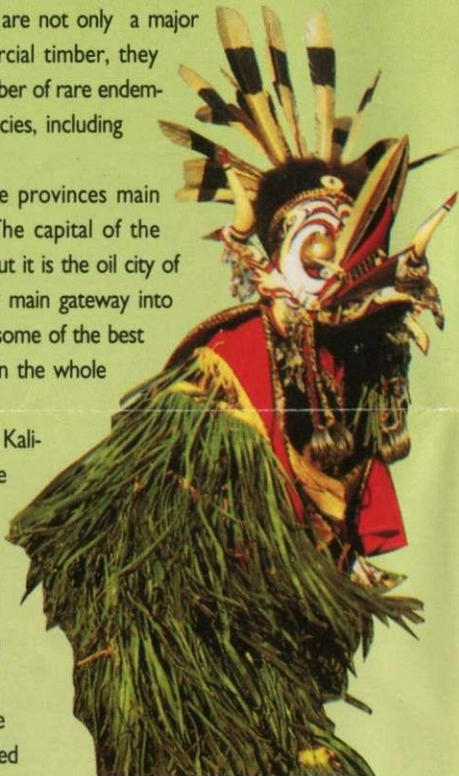
As a tourist destination, Kalimantan is for the more adventurous. Boat rides which can take a whole day, take the visitor into the Dayak heartland where they are welcome to visit nature reserves and be presented at various traditional rituals

held at certain times of the year, although the Dayak have since long adopted Christianity. A new addition is a museum of traditional Dayak art contained in a restored longhouse at Mancong near Tanjung Issuy on Lake Jempang deep in the hinterland.

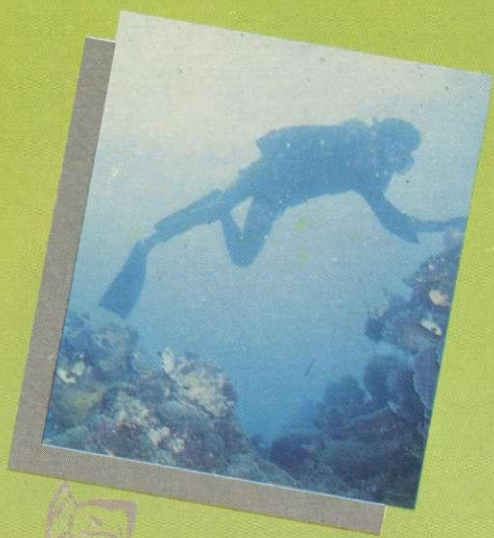
In contrast to East Kalimantan the neighbouring province of South Kalimantan has a predominantly Moslem population. A mixture of influences, however mostly brought by Malay and Javanese settlers, as well as coming from the native Dayak colour local customs, arts and traditions. The influences of Islam brought by Arab and Persian traders and settlers, clearly shows in music and dance, manner of dress and in other aspects of life, especially among the Banjar, the most dominant population group of South Kalimantan.

Crisscrossed by rivers, which are every where, the scenic, hilly South Kalimantan landscape further add to the provinces interest as a tourist destination.

West Kalimantan's provincial capital of Pontianak the gateway for direct air services from Singapore and Singkawang is the centre for Chinese style ceramics, a heritage from immigrants of the Ming dynasty, in imperial China.



## Maluku & Irian Jaya



**M**aluku has long been famed for its beaches and sea gardens, which is not surprising. It is the only Indonesian province which has more water than land: 90 percent of the province is deep sea.

It has 999 islands big and small, 79 sea ports and 25 air-ports and air-strips. The main one being Pattimura airport near the provincial capital, Ambon.

In Maluku, more than any where else in Indonesia, the shift from the Asian to the Australian flora and fauna is marked. So is the transition from the Malay Indonesia cultural environment to that of Melanesia. Maluku was in the 16th and 17th centuries famed throughout the world as a supplier of spices. No wonder that it was the scene of fierce rivalry among the major sea-faring nations of Europe during that era of European expansion. Remains of a Portuguese, Dutch, Spanish and British presence can still be found on many of the islands, especially on Ambon and Banda. The European influence is also evident in music and dance and in many other aspects of life. Banda Nyeira particularly has become a centre for diving and its historical remnants add to its attractions.

Irian Jaya known to collectors for its fine "primitive" art, is a land of contrasts. Modern towns and cities along the coasts coexists with isolated settlements of simple shacks in the forestcovered hinterland. Great plains covered with swamps extend in the shadow of towering mountain peaks, some of which so high they are covered with eternal snow. The tallest peak is that of Jayawijaya, whose snow-capped crests rises 5,500 meters into the sky.

The indigenous population, which is of Melanesian stock, is divided into some 250 subgroups, speaking about as many dialects. Those living in isolation in the hinterland have remained little touched by foreign influences, although the work of missionaries is speeding up the process of modernization.

The majority of the population is Protestant, especially in the north and west, while the Roman Catholic Church is dominant in the south and in the hinterland around Enarotali. Islam is the main religion of the indigenous people in Fakfak and on the Raja Ampat Islands, while animism survives in remote areas in the hinterland.

Once considered a frontier area Irian Jaya is opening up and with Biak as the easternmost gateway, better facilities will be soon available with the development of the Biak Tourist resort.

